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| 09/977,202      | 10/16/2001  | Marc Charbonneau     | 12-69 US            | 3583             |

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FREEDMAN & ASSOCIATES  
117 CENTREPOINTE DRIVE  
SUITE 350  
NEPEAN, ONTARIO, K2G 5X3  
CANADA

EXAMINER

PARTHASARATHY, PRAMILA

|          |              |
|----------|--------------|
| ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
|----------|--------------|

2136

DATE MAILED: 02/21/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/977,202

Applicant(s)

CHARBONNEAU, MARC

Examiner

Pramila Parthasarathy

Art Unit

2136

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 January 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                    | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114.

2. Applicant's submission filed on January 17, 2006 has been entered and made of record.

### ***Specification***

3. The substitute specification filed 1/17/2006 has been entered.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

4. Claims 5 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

The amended independent Claim 5 reads, " ... changing a first password, the system having a password database that stores said first password ...".

With respect to "first password", although the specification discloses "a password change operation is detected and a secure user authorization process prompts the user for an authorized data ... The new password is provided to allow changing of the password...", the specification does not disclose a method for obtaining "first password". Applicant amendment does not clarify the steps of "changing a first password, the system having a password database that stores said first password".

The dependent claim 6 is rejected at least by virtue of their dependency on the dependent claim.

### ***Response to Arguments***

5. Applicant's arguments filed 1/17/2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding currently amended claims 1, 5, 7 and 20, Applicant argues that the prior art (Bellemore et al. U.S. Patent Number 5,944,825) do not teach “a password database or a separate database storing a new password or data indicative of the new password and associating same with authenticating same with authentication data for the user” and “detection of the change of password operation and the storage of the new password in a second database”. These arguments are not found persuasive.

Applicant has not claimed “detection of the change of password operation and the storage of the new password in a **second** database”, emphasis added.

Bellemore discloses a method for providing security and password mechanism to access a system. Bellemore further discloses that the password and security mechanisms are independent and users connecting on multiple servers are presented with just one security and password mechanism.

Bellemore discloses “a password database or a separate database storing a new password or data indicative of the new password and associating same with authenticating same with authentication data for the user”, Column 4 line 33 – 42 and Column 6 line 66 – Column 7 line 19 wherein the client (user) transmits a change password message to invoke the security process for changing the password and a security process receiving the (new) user password. Furthermore Bellemore discloses “use of user profiles common to multiple servers wherein the use of user profiles facilitates the maintenance of the security and password mechanisms”, Column 9 lines 2 – 30.

Applicant argues that Novoa et al. (U.S. Patent Number 6,636,973) and Schneier, even in combination do not teach “a method of securely supporting password change by detecting the occurrence of a password change operation that changes a password in a database other than the password database for later retrieval, the data indicative of the new password for use in providing the new password to the system automatically”. This argument is not persuasive.

Applicant has not claimed “providing the new password to the system automatically”. Furthermore, Novoa et al. and Schneier, have not been combined with Bellemore to teach “a method of securely supporting password change by detecting the occurrence of a password change operation that changes a password in a database other than the password database for later retrieval, the data indicative of the new password for use in providing the new password to the system automatically”, they have been combined to disclose that “new password is an encryption key”.

Therefore, the examiner respectfully asserts that the cited prior art does teach or suggest the amended subject matter “a password database or a separate database storing a new password or data indicative of the new password and associating same with authenticating same with authentication data for the user” and “detection of the change of password operation and the storage of the new password in a second database”, as broadly recited in the amended independent claims 1, 5, 7 and 20. The dependent claims 2 – 4, 6, 8 – 19 and 21 – 23 are rejected at least by virtue of their

dependency on the dependent claims and by other reason set forth in this office action. Accordingly, the rejection for the pending claims 1 – 23 is respectfully maintained.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

6. Claims 1 – 7, 11, 18 – 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by Bellemore et al. (U.S. Patent Number 5,944,825, hereinafter “Bell”).

Regarding Claim 1, Bell teaches detecting an occurrence of a password change operation in execution on a system having a password database that stores passwords resulting from a password change operation (Bell Column 4 lines 5 – 37 and Column 9 lines 2 – 30);

detecting a new password when provided (Bell Column 4 lines 33 – 40); and, storing data indicative of the new password in a database other than the password database for later retrieval, the data indicative of the new password for use in providing the new password provision to the system automatically (Bell Column 4 lines 33 – 42 and Column 6 line 66 – Column 7 line 16).

Regarding Claim 5, Bell teaches detecting a change password operation in execution on a system for changing a first password, the system having a password database that stores said first password (Bell Column 4 lines 5 – 37 and Column 9 lines 2 – 30);

displaying to a user a prompt for a new password in response to detecting the change password operation in execution and other than occurring as an operation of the change password operation (Bell Column 3 lines 29 – 52 and Column 4 lines 33 – 40);

receiving the new password (Bell Column 4 lines 33 – 40);

performing an operation to change the password to the new password in the system (Bell Column 4 lines 33 – 40 and Column 6 lines 1 – 22); and,

storing the new password in a database independent of the change password operation and independent of the password database where at least the changed password is stored by the change password operation (Bell Column 6 lines 11 – 36).

Regarding Claim 7, Bell teaches detecting a password change operation in execution on a system having a password database that stores passwords resulting from a password change operation (Column 4 lines 5 – 37);

displaying to a user a prompt for authentication information in response to detecting the change password operation in execution and other than occurring as an operation of the change password operation (Bell Column 3 lines 29 – 52 and Column 4 lines 33 – 40);



receiving the authentication information (Bell Column 4 lines 20 – 33 and Column 5 lines 47 – 53);

when the authentication information is indicative of a known user, performing an operation to change the password of the known user to a new password in the system (Bell Column 4 lines 33 – 42; Column 5 lines 54- 59 and Column 6 line 66 – Column 7 line 13); and,

storing the new password in a database independent of the change password operation and independent of the password database where the changed password is stored by the change password operation (Bell Column 6 lines 11 – 36 and Column 7 lines 4 – 19).

Regarding Claim 20, Bell teaches detecting a password change operation in execution on a system having a known user authorized thereon (Bell Column 4 lines 5 – 37);

automatically generating a new password in response to detecting the password change operation and other than occurring as an operation of the change password operation and storing the new password in a password database (Bell Column 1 lines 11 – 34 and Column 7 lines 4 – 19);

performing an operation to change the password to a new password in the system (Bell Column 4 lines 33 – 42; Column 5 lines 54- 59 and Column 6 line 66 – Column 7 line 13); and,

storing the new password in a database independent of the change password operation and of the password database where the changed password is stored (Bell Column 6 lines 11 – 36 and Column 7 lines 4 – 19).

Claim 2 is rejected applied as above in rejecting Claim 1. Furthermore, Bell teaches and describes a method of securely supporting password change (Bell Fig. 1 – 5; Summary and Column 3 line 29 – Column 7 line 19), wherein detecting an occurrence of a change of password operating in execution on a system comprises detecting a new password prompt (Bell Column 4 lines 33 – 37)

Claim 3 is rejected applied as above in rejecting Claim 1. Furthermore, Bell teaches and describes a method of securely supporting password change (Bell Fig. 1 – 5; Summary and Column 3 line 29 – Column 7 line 19), comprising the steps of:

prompting a user to provide authorization data, the authorization data being other than the new password (Bell Column 2 lines 34 – 41 and Column 4 lines 33 – 37); and

associating the authorization data with the new password (Bell Column 2 lines 34 – 59; Column 4 lines 20 – 42 and Column 7 lines 4 – 19).

Claim 4 is rejected applied as above in rejecting Claim 1. Furthermore, Bell teaches and describes a method of securely supporting password change (Bell Fig. 1 – 5; Summary and Column 3 line 29 – Column 7 line 19), wherein detecting the new

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password comprises detecting the new password at least two separate times (Bell Column 3 line 56 – Column 4 line 42).

Claim 6 is rejected applied as above in rejecting Claim 5. Furthermore, Bell teaches and describes a method of securely supporting password change (Bell Fig. 1 – 5; Summary and Column 3 line 29 – Column 7 line 19), wherein detecting the change password operation in execution on a system comprises detecting password change command operations (Bell Column 4 line 33 – 37).

Claim 11 is rejected applied as above in rejecting Claim 7. Furthermore, Bell teaches and describes a method of securely supporting password change (Bell Fig. 1 – 5; Summary and Column 3 line 29 – Column 7 line 19), wherein performing an operation to change the password comprises providing the new password to the system (Bell Column 7 lines 5 – 19).

Claim 18 is rejected applied as above in rejecting Claim 7. Furthermore, Bell teaches and describes a method of securely supporting password change (Bell Fig. 1 – 5; Summary and Column 3 line 29 – Column 7 line 19), comprising performing another operation to change another password of known user to the new password (Bell Column 7 lines 5 – 19).

Claim 19 is rejected applied as above in rejecting Claim 7. Furthermore, Bell teaches and describes a method of securely supporting password change (Bell Fig. 1 – 5; Summary and Column 3 line 29 – Column 7 line 19), comprising:

determining within the password database and associated with a same user all passwords identical to the password being changed and automatically performing at least another operation to change each identical password of the known user to the new password (Bell Column 8 line 46 – Column 9 line 9).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

7. Claims 8 – 10 and 12 – 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bellemore et al. (U.S. Patent Number 5,944,825, hereinafter “Bell”) in view of Novoa et al. (U.S. Patent Number 6,636,973, hereinafter “Novoa”).

Claim 8 is rejected applied as above in rejecting Claim 7. Furthermore, Bell teaches and describes a method of securely supporting password change (Bell Fig. 1 – 5; Summary and Column 3 line 29 – Column 7 line 19), prompt for authentication information (Bell Column 4 lines 5 – 37). Bell does not teach that the prompt for authentication information is a prompt for biometric information. However, Novoa

discloses a biometrics-based password change method for securely changing password includes prompting for authentication information wherein authentication information a prompt for biometric information (Column 4 lines 40 – 63 and Column 5 lines 3 – 43). Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Novoa's biometric-based password change method into the securely password changing method of Belle's.

Bell could have been modified by Novoa to arrive at the claimed invention by having the database, security process that are adapted for monitoring and detecting the password change request to request for the authentication information (Bell Column 4 lines 5 – 37) to be biometric information as taught by Novoa (Novoa Column 2 lines 27 – 41 and Column 6 lines 3 – 26). One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify Bell by Novoa as discussed above because in a password based system, an unauthorized person who is able to obtain a valid password can still access the system while in a biometric-based system, the user needs both password and biometric information to access the system, thus using biometric authentication information would increase and improve network and system security as taught by Novoa.

Claim 9 is rejected applied as above in rejecting Claim 8. Furthermore, Bell teaches and describes a method of securely supporting password change (Bell Fig. 1 – 5; Summary and Column 3 line 29 – Column 7 line 19), comprising:

providing biometric information (Novoa Column 4 lines 59 – 61 and Column 6 lines 27 – 41);

processing the provided biometric information to provide the biometric data (Novoa Column 6 lines 67 – Column 7 line 65);

comparing the biometric data with a stored template (Novoa Column 7 lines 36 – 65); and

in dependence upon a comparison result retrieving a user password from a database (Novoa Column 7 line 36 – Column 8 line 10).

Claim 10 is rejected applied as above in rejecting Claim 7. Furthermore, Bell teaches and describes a method of securely supporting password change (Bell Fig. 1 – 5; Summary and Column 3 line 29 – Column 7 line 19), wherein the prompt for authentication information prompt for information relating to data stored in a memory of a smart card (Novoa Column 7 lines 29 – 35).

Claim 12 is rejected applied as above in rejecting Claim 7. Furthermore, Bell teaches and describes a method of securely supporting password change (Bell Fig. 1 – 5; Summary and Column 3 line 29 – Column 7 line 19), wherein performing an operation to change the password comprises prompting the user to select between provision of the new password and automatic generation of the new password (Novoa Column 7 lines 1 – 10 and lines 39 – 54).

Claim 14 is rejected applied as above in rejecting Claim 7. Furthermore, Bell teaches and describes a method of securely supporting password change (Bell Fig. 1 – 5; Summary and Column 3 line 29 – Column 7 line 19), wherein performing an operation to change the password comprises automatically generation of the new password (Novoa Column 7 lines 1 – 10 and lines 39 – 54).

Claims 15 and 21 are rejected applied as above in rejecting Claims 13 and 20. Furthermore, Bell teaches and describes a method of securely supporting password change (Bell Fig. 1 – 5; Summary and Column 3 line 29 – Column 7 line 19), wherein the automatically generated new password is unknown to the user (Novoa Column 7 lines 1 – 10 and lines 39 – 54).

Claim 13 is rejected applied as above in rejecting Claim 12. Furthermore, Bell teaches and describes a method of securely supporting password change (Bell Fig. 1 – 5; Summary and Column 3 line 29 – Column 7 line 19), wherein performing an operation to change the password comprises automatically generation of the new password (Novoa Column 7 lines 1 – 10 and lines 39 – 54).

8. Claims 16, 17, 22 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bellemore et al. (U.S. Patent Number 5,944,825, hereinafter “Bell”) in view of Novoa et al. (U.S. Patent Number 6,636,973, hereinafter “Novoa”) further in

view of Schneier (Bruce Schneier "Applied Cryptography, Second edition; hereinafter "Schneier").

Claims 16 and 22 are rejected applied as above in rejecting Claims 15 and 21. Furthermore, Bell teaches and describes a method of securely supporting password change (Bell Fig. 1 – 5; Summary and Column 3 line 29 – Column 7 line 19), wherein the automatically generated new password is an encryption key (Bell Column 7 lines 5 – 19 and Novoa Column 7 lines 1 – 10 and lines 39 – 54 and Column 8 lines 11 – 18). Bell discloses securely changing password and Novoa discloses automatically generating new password. Even when taken together, Bell and Novoa do not disclose that the newly generated password is an encryption key. However, Schneier teaches that the passwords that are generated using randomly as taught by Novoa can be used as encryption keys (Schneier Pages 173 and 174). Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Novoa's biometric-based password change method into the securely password changing method of Belle's and to use the automatically generated password as an encryption key.

Bell could have been modified by Novoa to arrive at the claimed invention by having the database, security process that are adapted for monitoring and detecting the password change request to request for the authentication information (Bell Column 4 lines 5 – 37) to be biometric information as taught by Novoa (Novoa Column 2 lines 27 – 41 and Column 6 lines 3 – 26) wherein the password is an encryption as taught by



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Schneier. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify Bell by Novoa and Schneier as discussed above because in a password based system, an unauthorized person who is able to obtain a valid password can still access the system while in a biometric-based system, the user needs both password and biometric information to access the system, thus using biometric authentication information would increase and improve network and system security as taught by Novoa wherein the password is an encryption key, as taught by Schneier.

Claims 17 and 23 are rejected applied as above in rejecting Claims 16 and 22. Furthermore, Bell teaches and describes a method of securely supporting password change (Bell Fig. 1 – 5, Summary and Column 3 line 29 – Column 7 line 19) Bell discloses securely changing password and Novoa discloses automatically generating new password (Bell Column 7 lines 5 – 19 and Novoa Column 7 lines 1 – 10 and lines 39 – 54 and Column 8 lines 11 – 18). Even when taken together, Bell and Novoa do not disclose that the new password is encrypted using the encryption key. However, Schneier teaches that the new password is encrypted using the encryption key (Schneier Page 173 and 174). Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Novoa's biometric-based password change method into the securely password changing method of Belle's and to encrypt the password using an encryption key to provide secure password.

Bell could have been modified by Novoa to arrive at the claimed invention by having the database, security process that are adapted for monitoring and detecting the

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password change request to request for the authentication information (Bell Column 4 lines 5 – 37) to be biometric information as taught by Novoa (Novoa Column 2 lines 27 – 41 and Column 6 lines 3 – 26) wherein the password is encrypted using the encryption key as taught by Schneier. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify Bell by Novoa and Schneier as discussed above because in a password based system, an unauthorized person who is able to obtain a valid password can still access the system while in a biometric-based system, the user needs both password and biometric information to access the system, thus using biometric authentication information would increase and improve network and system security as taught by Novoa wherein the password is encrypted using the encryption key which is difficult to decrypt without the key, as taught by Schneier.

### ***Conclusion***

Examiner's Note: Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers in the references as applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant.

Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings in the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant, in preparing the responses, to fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the examiner.


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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Pramila Parthasarathy whose telephone number is 571-272-3866. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00a.m. To 5:00p.m.. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ayaz Sheikh can be reached on 571-232-3795. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Pramila Parthasarathy

February 13, 2006.

  
AYAZ SHEIKH  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100